

2011 January-June

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Our Quarterly Review of Critical Accountability and Dashboard Outcomes





Colonel Michael Rapich, UHP Superintendent



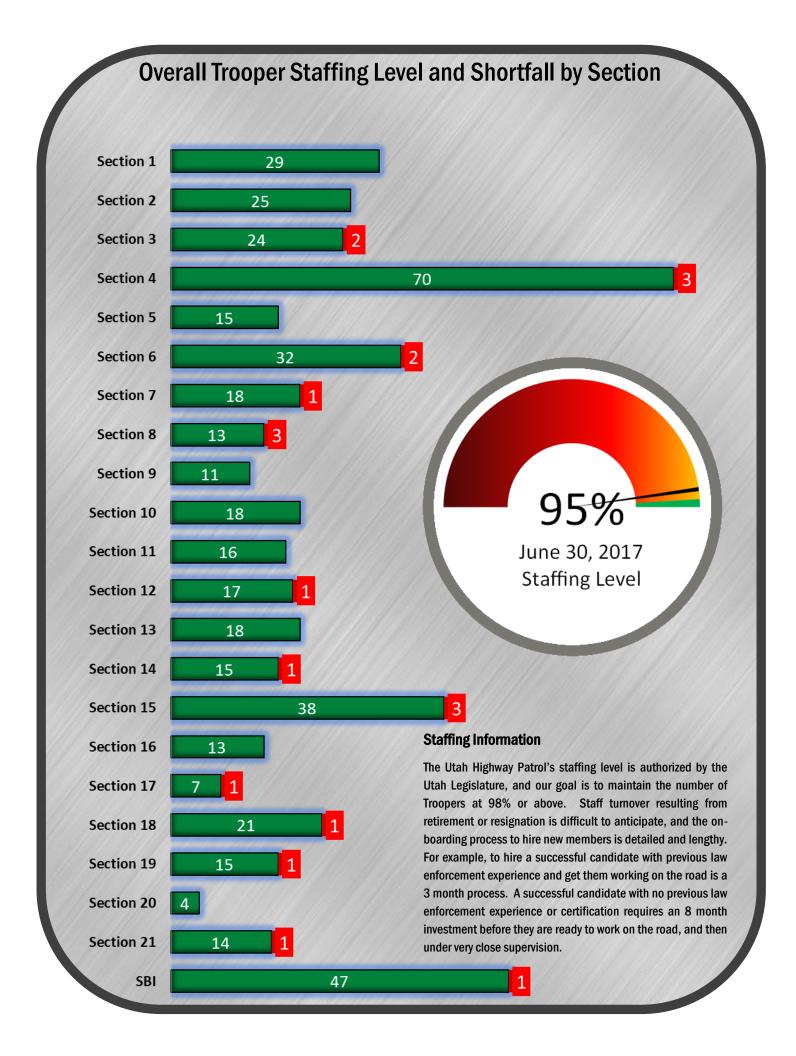
Major Mark Zesiger

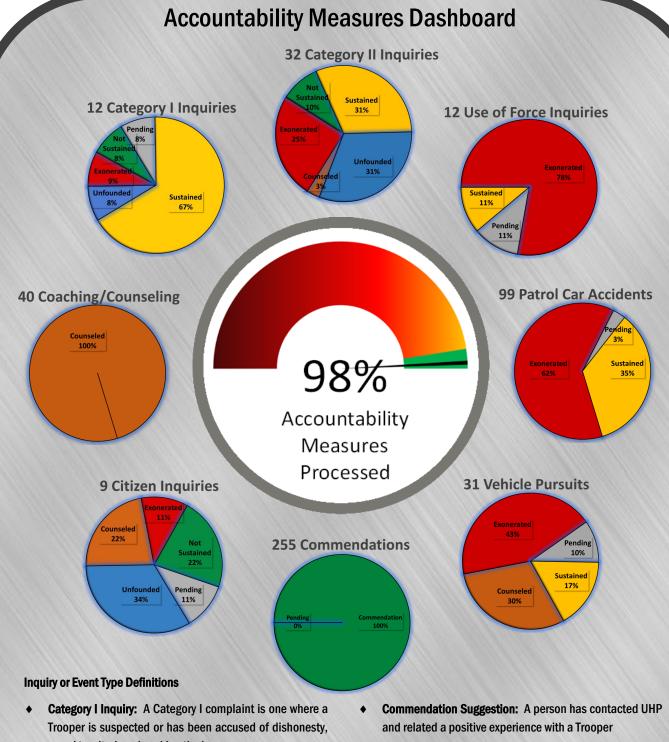


Our Mission:

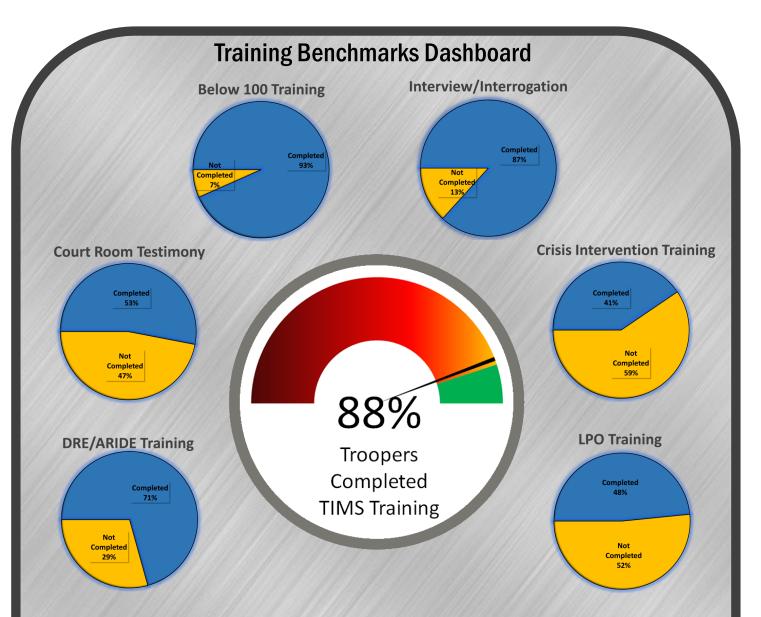
Our mission is to provide quality police services and to protect the constitutional rights of all people in Utah.

The Utah Highway Patrol believes in taking advantage of new information and communication technologies to effectively reduce traffic-related fatalities and injuries and remove criminal activity, and also continuing the knowledge-building trajectory for our staff. We strive to find outstanding recruits to fill vacancies, and to provide the equipment, training and resources to enable Troopers to return home safely each day. We also believe it is paramount to share our accountability and dashboard measures with those we serve, empowering them with information to understand, appreciate, and trust the agency and staff to do the right thing for all people in Utah. We hope you find this Quarterly Review of Critical Accountability and Dashboard Outcomes interesting and informative.





- moral turpitude or breaking the law
- Category II Inquiry: A category II complaint is one where a Trooper has been accused or is suspected of violating policy and procedure or peace officer standards
- Citizen Inquiry: A question or general inquiry about a Trooper's action
- Coaching/Counseling Event: A Trooper might be coached or counseled on style, work performance or socially acceptable behaviors
- Use of Force: A Trooper has been involved in a situation involving the use of force
- Patrol Car Accidents: A determination whether a Trooper could have reasonably avoided damage to a patrol car
- Vehicle Pursuit Incidents: A review of pursuits to determine if policy was followed

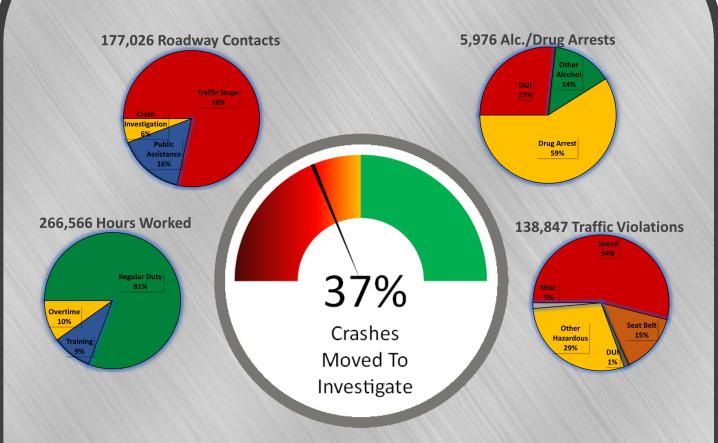


Training Definitions

- TIMS Training: Traffic Incident Management (TIMS), a planned, coordinated multi-disciplinary process to clear traffic incidents and restore traffic flow safely and quickly.
- Below 100 Training: Five tenants to improve officer safety, including mindset and tactical awareness
- Interview and Interrogation Training: Using factual analysis and its application in interviews/interrogations, conducting non-accusatory interviews to evaluate truthfulness, and interpreting verbal/physical behavior
- LPO Training: Leadership in Police Organizations (LPO) to promote the culture that every Trooper is a leader

- Court Room Testimony Training: To prepare Troopers for professional criminal prosecution
- DRE/ARIDE Training: Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) to identify drug-impaired drivers and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) to enhance field sobriety testing
- Crisis Intervention Training: Increase Trooper effectiveness with individuals having emotional or mental illness issues

Trooper Activity Dashboard



Metric Information

- ♦ Hours Worked: The Utah Highway Patrol schedules Troopers' work shifts to maintain consistent coverage statewide. However, staffing shortfalls often require overtime work, as do holidays, special events and local conditions. Also, UHP believes that training is critical to Trooper safety and providing the skills and experience needed to meet our Mission. We plan for about 10% of a Trooper's time to be spent in training.
- Roadway Contacts: Protecting, assisting and educating the public on Utah's roadways is a cornerstone of the Utah Highway Patrol's purpose, and contacts with motorists is one measure of our success.
- Crashes Moved/Investigated: Crash investigation is an important tool to identify the causes of the crash and use

- that information to plan future infrastructure changes and appropriate educational and enforcement efforts. Moving vehicles from the roadway quickly before investigating (if possible) promotes motorist and Trooper safety.
- Alcohol/Drug Arrests: Removing impaired drivers from Utah roadways increases roadway safety, and interdiction efforts to stop the flow of illegal drugs is an investment in Utah's safety and future.
- ◆ Traffic Violations: Roadway contacts are most often the result of a traffic law violation. Speeding is the most common violation, followed by a group of other hazardous violations such as distracted or aggressive driving. Miscellaneous includes registration and licensing violations.



Major M. Zesiger Asst. Superintendent



Colonel M. Rapich Superintendent



Major J. Anderson Asst. Superintendent



Capt. C. Simmons Bureau 1

Lt. L. Perry Section 1

Lt. M. Loveland Section 2

Lt. M. McKay Section 3





Capt. D. McCleve Comm. Bureau



Capt. S. Winward Bureau 2

Lt. J. Nigbur Lt. B. Mason Section 4

Vacant Section 16

Lt. A. Lepley Section 19

Lt. B. Gehring

Section 5

Lt. B. Anderson

Lt. G. Willmore

Section 15



Lt. S. Judd Section 8

Lt. J. Willmore Section 21

Lt. R. Nixon III Section 10

Lt. T. Roberts Section 13

Lt. S. Robertson

Section 14

Lt. H. Watkins Section 7

Lt. S. Salas Section 9

Lt. J. Ricks Section 17

Lt. R. Richey Section 18



Capt. B. Riches Bureau 3



Capt. N. Bowles Bureau 5



Capt. B. Blair Bureau 6



Capt. K. Middaugh Bureau 4



Capt. A. Workman Bureau 7

Lt. S. Esplin Section 11

Lt. S. Hinton Section 12

Lt. T. Trotta Section 20





Utah Highway Patrol 4501 South 2700 West

4501 South 2700 West Salt Lake City, Utah 84129 (801) 965-4518 www.highwaypatrol.utah.gov